(b) Names of companies having in-house R&D units as recognized by Deptt. of Scientific and Industrial Research, on the basis of available information are given in Annexure. [*See* Appendix CLXV, Annexure No. 7].

(c) In order to ensure adequate return on the expenditure incurred on R&D, the following provisions exist :—

(i) Expenditure incurred on R&D is taken into account while determining cost of production of bulk drugs under price control.

(ii) A company is allowed to retain 50% of the reduction in price of a bulk drug achieved through R&D efforts.

(iii) If a company develops a process for a bulk drug through its own R&D efforts or through National Laboratories, from basic stage, and which is significantly different from existing processes and results in cost-effective production, exemption from price control is available for a period not exceeding 5 years from the date of commercial production.

(iv) Higher profitability ceiling for units engaged in approved research and development work relating to new drugs.

(v) As in case of R&D work in other Sectors of Industry, Pharmaceutical Sector also enjoys incentives and support measures such as Income Tax relief, Accelerated Depreciation allowance, Import facility etc.

(d) The Government is not aware of any R&D unit of a Pharmaceutical Company having been closed down recently. However, a few years ago, M/s. Hindustan Ciba Gaigy have discontinued their basic research activity in new drug discovery.

(e) It was not remunerative enough.

(f) The functioning of any R&D unit of a private sector company is dependent upon its Corporate plans and policies. To encourage R&D Activity in Pharmaceutical Sector a number of suggestions are under examination as part of The Review of the Drug Policy.

**Pak resolution on J&K**

*60. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Pakistan Legislative Assembly has passed an unanimous resolution condemning India on J&K; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to prevent Pakistan from interfering in the internal affairs of our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Government are aware of the resolution passed by Pak National Assembly on October 26, 1992 on Kashmir.

(b) Government have conveyed to Government of Pakistan its concern and regret that the National Assembly of Pakistan had chosen to issue a statement designed to inflame public opinion and which constituted an interference in our internal affairs.

Government constantly monitors all developments having a bearing on India's security environment and takes necessary steps to safeguard India's security and territorial integrity.

**Import of raw material for Atomic Power Plants in the country**

491. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India denial to sign the agreement on Non Proliferation Treaty

causes to hamper the supply through import of the raw-materials required by the atomic power plants in India;

(b) if so, what are the alternative proposals of Government to meet the requirement of raw-materials for the atomic power plants in the country in case the present supply channels are stopped by foreign powers;

(c) what is the total power generated by each of the atomic power plants in India during the year 1991-92 and what is the proportionate share of the power generated and supplied from the atomic power plants to the Indian grid of electric power during the year 1991-92; and

(d) whether the share of contribution to the total grid of power is increasing or decreasing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b) There have been difficulties in importing raw materials and components for Atomic Power Plants on account of the country's insistence on a non-discriminatory Non-Proliferation Treaty. This has, however, accelerated the development of indigenous technology for the nuclear power plants. India's nuclear power programme is based essentially on Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) technology using indigenous natural uranium as fuel. The exception is the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. The import content in a PHWR is only 15%, which could also be indigenised. Light enriched uranium fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station is being supplied by France under an agreement which is valid till October, 1993. In case there are difficulties in the continued supply of fuel from France, indigenous material and technology are available for the continued operation of the plant.

(c) Total power generated from Atomic Power Stations during the period 1-4-91 to 31-3-1992 is as follows :—

| Unit | Gross generation in Million Units (Million kilo-watt hrs.) |
|---|---|
| Tarapur-1 | 745 |
| Tarapur-2 | 965 |
| Rajasthan | 123 |
| Rajasthan-2 | 1062 |
| Madras-1 | 869 |
| Madras-2 | 1292 |
| Narora-1 | 532 |

The electrical energy produced by the nuclear power plants during 1991-92 is about 2% of the total electrical energy produced in the country during this period.

(d) The share of electricity expressed as a percentage of the total electricity generated in the country has generally remained the same in the past two to three years.

**Recovery of Uranium 233 From Thorium Deposits**

492. SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recovery of Uranium 233 from Thorium deposits in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have any steps in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIA-